

From *Neptunes* to *Earths*

Why ANDES @ ELT will redefine atmospheric characterization, and where the K_p wall waits for us



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TELESCOPE
SPECTROGRAPH
COVERAGE

ELT • 39 m primary
ANDES • R $\approx$ 100 000
optical $\rightarrow$ near-IR (K)

Three generations of targets

YESTERDAY

Hot Jupiters

$K_p \geq 150$ km/s • easy HR signal

TODAY

Warm Neptunes

$K_p \approx 100$ km/s • WASP-107b is here

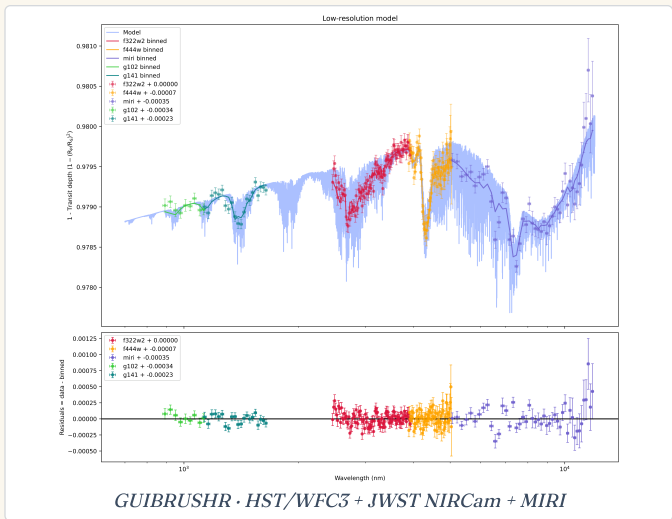
TOMORROW

Sub-Neptunes & rocky

$K_p \leq 60$ km/s • ANDES territory

WASP-107b, a warm Neptune

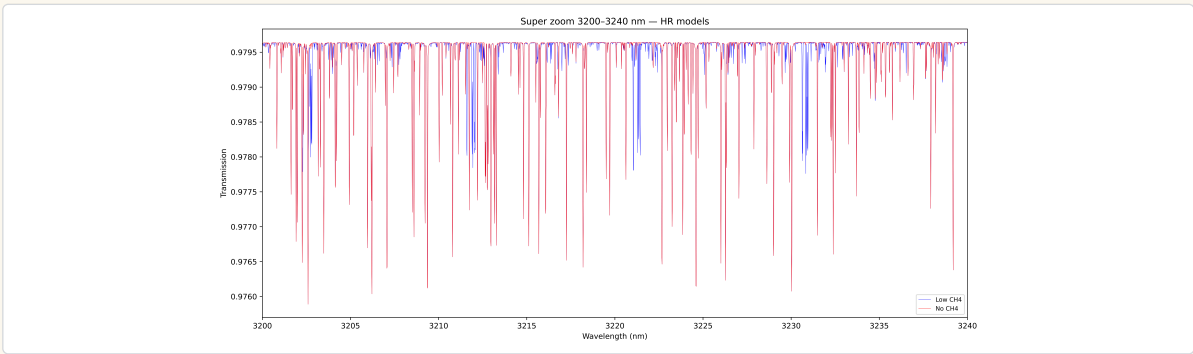
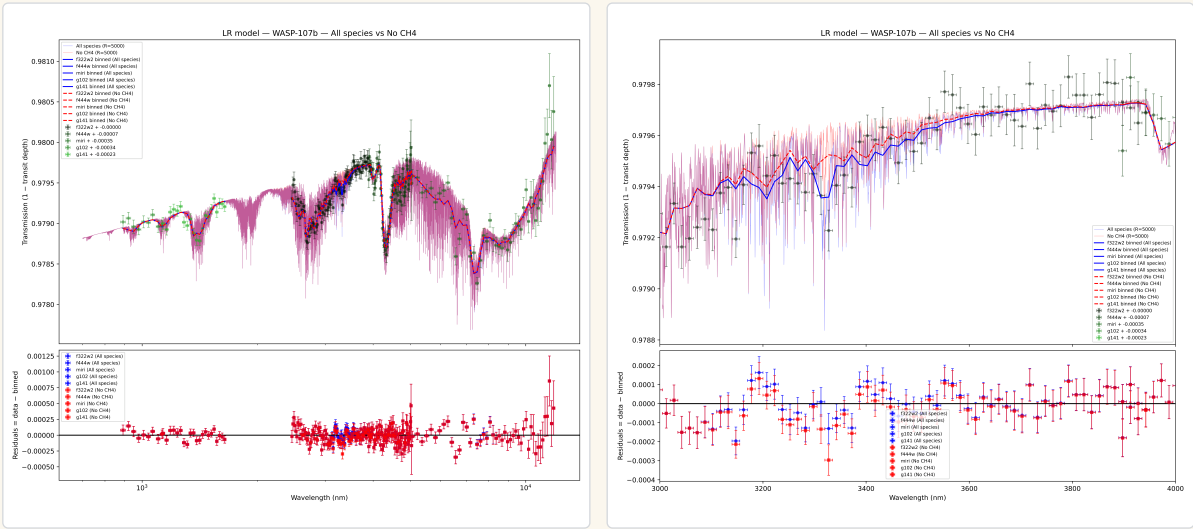
MASS	0.096 M_J
RADIUS	0.98 R_J
PERIOD	5.72 d
EQUILIBRIUM T	525 K
DENSITY	0.135 g/cm ³



STRONG DETECTION: H_2O , CO , CO_2 , SO_2
WEAK DETECTION: CH_4 , NH_3
NO DETECTION: H_2S

Same molecule, three windows, and resolution decides

— baseline model • — same model, no CH_4



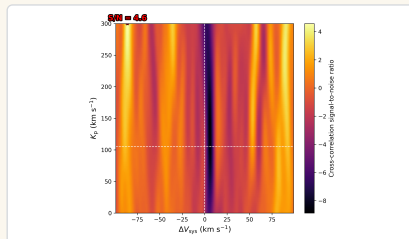
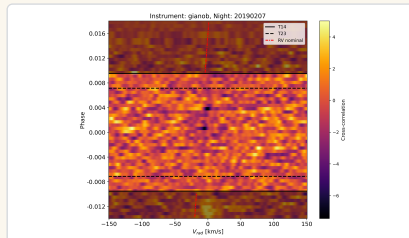
At low resolution the two models (baseline vs. *no CH_4*) are indistinguishable inside the error bars. At **R = 45 000** the line forest separates them line by line, finally seeing the single trees.

ANDES @ ELT will be a *game-changer* for atmospheric characterization

With **R $\approx$ 100,000**, **optical-to-NIR coverage** and a **39-m aperture**, **ANDES@ELT** will enable robust characterization of **sub-Neptunes and rocky worlds**. But its flagship targets live in the **low- K_p regime**, where PCA alone is not enough. **Beating the low- K_p wall now**, with **new techniques, new algorithms and better datasets**, is what will let ANDES deliver on its full promise.

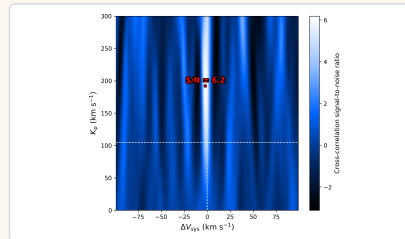
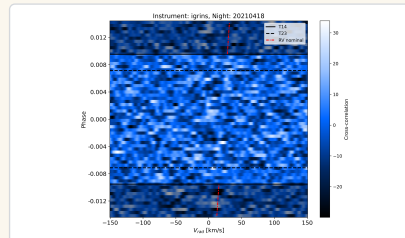
Same pipeline, different instruments, and a synthetic night for reference

GIANO-B
REAL NIGHT



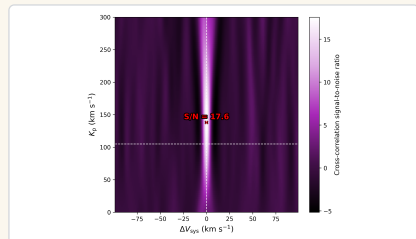
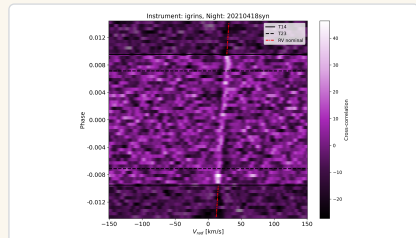
S/N $\approx$ 4.6
no peak at expected position

IGRINS
REAL • BEST



S/N $\approx$ 6.2
Detection of H_2O

IGRINS
SYNTH • LR INJ

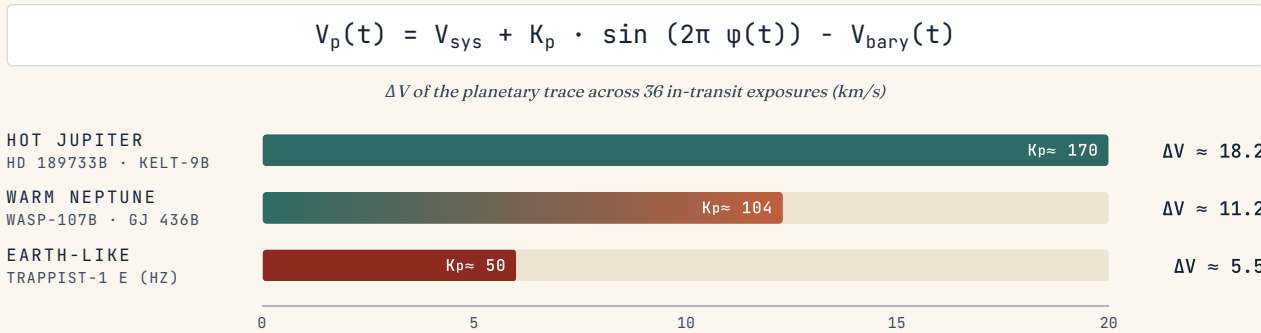


S/N $\approx$ 17.6
 $\approx 3 \times$ real

GIANO-B nights are unusable: telluric and planetary signals overlap and even 15 PCA components leave significant residuals. One IGRINS night recovers H_2O at an anomalously high K_p (possible dynamical effect). Synthetic data with the LR retrieval model injected recovers $H_2O \sim 3\times$ stronger than real data. Why?

The Doppler shift shrinks faster than the telescope grows

WASP-107 system: **$V_{sys} = 14$ km/s**. Barycentric correction applied to all 36 in-transit exposures. The plot below shows the impact of K_p on the ΔV between exposures.



High K_p : wide ΔV , the trail crosses many pixels and PCA disentangles it from tellurics. **Low K_p** : the trace is nearly stationary, sits in the same eigenvectors as the tellurics, and PCA loses leverage.